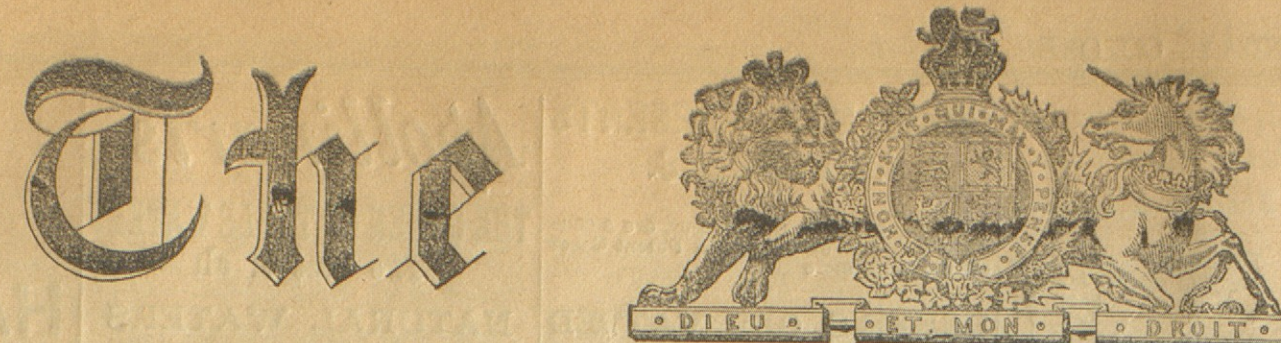


THE CLUB
FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
Burnett's Old Tom Gin
345-CALLE PIEDAD-345
BUENOS AYRES.



ROSBACH MINERAL WATER
(equal to Apollinaris)
IN CASES OF 50 BOTTLES
WOOLLEY AND CO.

No. 9043

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1892

XXXII YEAR

\$70.00 or \$80.00
Is not much to save in purchasing a house, but \$70.00 or \$80.00 saved in purchasing a **Wardrobe** is quite a consideration.
We are selling a **Single-door Wardrobe** for \$110.00 that would cost you \$200.00 anywhere else.
In Maple and other hard woods, we are selling **Single Beds** for \$40.00, **Three-quarter Beds** for \$42.50, and **Double Beds** for \$45.00. All in new and attractive North American designs.
We have just made up a lot of **White wood Kitchen Tables**, something that it has been impossible to get in the country ready-made. We have them in four sizes: 20 x 36-in.; 21 x 40-in.; 24 x 42-in.; and 24 x 54-in.
In **Restaurant Tables** we have Walnut, Cherry and other finishes in various sizes in stock.
Fancy Tables, Wall Cabinets, Lamps, &c.

EDGAR T. ELY
656 - CALLE CANGALLO - 656

Healthiest, Purest and Best!
THE NATIONAL BEVERAGE
HESPERIDINA
(Established 25 years.)

THIRTY-NINE PRIZES FROM EUROPEAN & AMERICAN EXHIBITIONS
M. S. BAGLEY & Co.
for their
'TRES COSAS BUENAS'
Hesperidina,
Biscuits and
Marmalade

WHISKY
BUCHANAN BLEND
As supplied to
The House of Commons
Sold Retail everywhere.

Wholesale
C. R. SIMONS & CO.
344 - FLORIDA - 344

SUMMER 1892
Straw Hats
ENGLISH MAKE
JAMES SMART

556-CALLE PIEDAD-556

LIVE STOCK
Insured against all risks, for account of London underwriters, by steamers from Buenos Ayres to Liverpool, at exceptionally low prices.

R. A. NORTON
453--CANGALLO--453
239 sept oct

THE BEST OF ALL
ADVERTISEMENTS:

A good article at a reasonable figure and this is only possible where the **TERMS are CASH.**

THE ERLUNSWICK
CAFÉ & RESTAURANT
285-PIEDAD-285
In the most popular resort for the English in this city and the only thoroughly English Restaurant in South America. Specially in American Dishes. A visit is solicited.
315 15 15 15

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

of the United States holds a larger surplus, writes a larger annual business, and has a larger amount of assurance in force than any other company in the world.
Its latest form of Policy is unrestricted after one year, incontestable after two years, "non-forfeitable" after three years.

Branch Office:
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JONES Y CRUZ
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Coco. Tel. 607. Union Tel. 607
Reconquista 212, Escribto. 25
BUENOS AYRES.
712 mil mil

MORGAN'S
Ox Tongues and Corned Beef
Canned and Canned
Club Soda and Ginger Ale
Escribto. 359 PIEDAD.
74 oct 71

The Standard
Nº 9043
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1892.

TELEGRAMS
TO
STANDARD.

By direct cables via Lisbon.

Hamburg, 25th.—Six fresh cases but no deaths yesterday.

Budapest, 25th.—Nineteen fresh cases and five deaths. The explosion of many Jewish families has improved the public health.

Vienna, 25th.—There were 8 cases of cholera here yesterday and 4 deaths. Most of the cases are from Budapest and other infected places.

London, 25th.—The Durham miners have declared against eight hours work. This has caused great commotion amongst the working classes.

Paris, 25th.—The Carmaux miners have got rid of the Anarchist. The Director of the mines is due to the arbitrator. Premier Loubet. The difficulties are being overcome, and a final settlement of the affair is at hand.

Madrid, 25th.—The Italian Ambassador has vigorously protested against the speeches delivered in Italy that are being delivered at the Catholic Congress here.

He declares that the Italian Government will consider as an insult any further discussion of the Temporal Power of the Pope.

The Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has replied that it is impossible to prevent free discussion as guaranteed by the laws.

Nevertheless, he has promised to see that no speeches offensive to friendly nations are delivered, and to direct the Congress of any official or officious character.

Paris, 25th.—An explosion has occurred in the Canal d'Artois, at St. Adresse, causing serious damage and some victims.

Washington, 25th.—Mrs. Harrison is dead.

Paris, 25th.—Reinforcements are being sent to Colonel Douda. This has increased the existing suspicion that the campaign in Dahomey is not so successful as reported.

Madrid, 25th.—The military manœuvres are reported as very brilliant and proving a great improvement in the discipline of the army. There are 11,000 men in the city.

St. Petersburg, 25th.—The relations between Russia and Bulgaria are becoming strained. The Russian Government intends to send a military mission to Bulgaria to inspect both Bulgaria and Turkey.

(Per Hacco Agency.)
Washington, 25th.—Mrs. Harrison, the President's wife, died this morning.

Vienna, 25th.—The Austrian Reichstag is summoned to meet on November 5th.

Budapest, 25th.—The Hungarian Premier, Count Szapary, has resigned, owing to the differences with his Cabinet. Emperor Francis Joseph has refused to accept his resignation. The Count does not insist, but there will be changes in the Cabinet.

Lisbon, 25th.—The Premier was beaten at the elections in this city. Count Meirelles de Pinto was elected in Santarem department.

(The "Prensa.")
Berlin, 24th.—The organ of the Bavarian Socialists publishes a decree which, it says, will be issued, authorizing the civil authorities to take any measures necessary to the political opinions of recruits for the army, in order that Socialists may be excluded from the ranks.

Vienna, 25th.—It is said that the Czarevitch will shortly go to Athens to marry his cousin Princess Marie of Greece, to which the Czar has consented.

Washington, 24th.—Mrs. Harrison is gradually sinking and her death is considered to be at hand.

London, 24th.—It is said that a syndicate of 100 persons has taken the \$8,750,000 in Uruguay Bonds held by the Baring brothers, and at a price of 100, they have sold them for \$8,750,000.

Odessa, 24th.—A severe shock of earthquake has been felt at Kiatka (Tancavskaya). Five villages were destroyed and some hundreds of people killed.

Paris, 24th.—Colonel Douda says that 100 Dahomeans were killed in the recent battles.

It is affirmed that a German house has supplied 4,000 repeating rifles and three field-pieces to King Belshazzar in return for a number of slaves, who were shipped by the German Consul.

We have received the subjoined letter from Mr. Alois Fliess, who estimates the value of tillage products at \$145,000,000 gold, or \$29,000,000 sterling, whereas our estimate is \$5,700,000 dollars gold, or \$1,140,000 sterling. We may confess beforehand that Mr. Fliess has devoted more labor to the subject than we have had time to do, and all the official sources at his disposal give him also a decided advantage. In fact we do not hesitate to consider him one of the best living authorities on Argentine agriculture.

Having said so much we must explain why we are still unwilling to accept his value. But we must first give his letter and tables—

tables, one showing the area under crops in each province, the other the estimated products and their value.

As there is no Agricultural Statistical department you may fairly ask my authority, which I proceed to explain. In July 1891 the Finance Minister, Dr. Lopez, commissioned me to collect data on this point, and I spent 9 months in various provinces doing so, with the aid of the local governors.

In Santa-Fé and Entre-Rios I found minute agricultural returns, the figures for this purpose being admirably organized. In Cordoba, Mendoza and San Juan the same occurred, the irrigation tables of the last two provinces being accurately kept. In Tucuman, Salta and Jujuy there were no exact returns of agriculture, but Mr. Tornquist's recommendation procured me many details from sugar-growers and others.

Moreover the various railway returns showing the weight of products carried are of great importance and will be found in my book, of which I shall be glad to send you a copy in a few days.

As regards the provinces of Rioja, Catamarca and Corrientes, I have adopted the figures given by Dr. Latasa in a pamphlet prepared by him for the Paris Exhibition.

My estimate of the wheat crop is strengthened by the railway returns and the information that I have obtained from the millers in the various provinces. And finally as regards the province of B. Ayres I have the statistics collected by D. Adolfo Moutier in 1890 for the Government.

Therefore I maintain that my tables will certainly be within 5 per cent of the reality. My great object has been to arrive at the exact truth, and I am happy to think that the present controversy has resulted in making me acquainted with the diligent author of the Dictionary of Statistics whose works are highly spoken of by Mr. Neumann Spallart and the Revue des Deux Mondes.

Area under crops, 1891. 1892.

B. Ayres... 2,406,000 2,705,000
Santa Fé... 1,540,000 1,885,000
Cordoba... 1,210,000 1,700,000
Entre Rios... 604,000 706,000
Mendoza... 477,000 500,000
San Juan... 280,000 303,000
Tucuman... 221,000 139,000
Corrientes... 115,000 117,000
San Luis... 119,000 145,000
Catamarca... 112,000 115,000
Salta... 100,000 105,000
Rioja... 55,000 60,000
Santiago... 50,000 62,000
Jujuy... 47,000 50,000
Territorios... 47,000 50,000
Total... 7,487,000 8,892,000

The average under the various crops in 1891 was—

Wheat... 2,090,000
Maize... 110,000
Barley... 110,000
Alfalfa... 1,405,000
Grapes... 72,000
Tobacco... 140,000
Lime and manure... 617,000
Total... 7,487,000

The grain-crops of the provinces showed thus—

Wheat... 45,222,000 25,500,000
Maize... 14,648,000 13,500,000
Alfalfa... 57,219,000 23,000,000
Grapes... 7,811,000 4,500,000
Tobacco... 3,399,000 900,000
Sugar... 3,885,000 3,000,000
Sundries... 12,897,000 15,000,000
Total... 145,531,000 85,700,000

We may add that Mr. Fliess's estimate of the wheat crop is 17,187,000, which is almost the same as ours, being 7,847,000 and 7,827,000 acres respectively.

The principal differences between Mr. Fliess's and our estimates are shown thus—

Wheat... 45,222,000 25,500,000
Maize... 14,648,000 13,500,000
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Total... 145,531,000 85,700,000

The crop of Alfalfa was as follows—

B. Ayres... 483,000
Santa Fé... 500,000
Cordoba... 1,885,000
Entre Rios... 1,320,000
Mendoza... 850,000
San Juan... 320,000
Tucuman... 142,000
Corrientes... 130,000
San Luis... 235,000
Total... 5,805,000

The sugar crop stands thus—

Tucuman... 670,000
Other provinces... 106,000
Total... 776,000

The grape crop was as follows—

Mendoza... 2,688,000
San Juan... 2,655,000
B. Ayres... 1,000,000
Entre Rios... 300,000
Other provinces... 1,167,000
Total... 7,810,000

Linseed and turnips showed thus—

B. Ayres... 75,000 30,000
Sta. Fé... 55,000 20,000
Cordoba... 12,000 4,000
Various... 4,000 5,000
Total... 142,000 54,000

Tobacco was as follows—

Tucuman... 5,000 3,000
Corrientes... 2,800 1,700
Entre Rios... 1,050 85
Various... 4,150 640
Total... 13,000 5,485

The weight and value of crops in 1884 were—

Wheat... 1,130,000 45,222,000
Maize... 98,000 14,648,000
Barley... 40,000 1,468,000
Lime seed... 54,000 2,160,000
Alfalfa... 5,805,000 23,000,000
Grapes... 700,000 3,399,000
Tobacco... 5,500 3,399,000
Sundries... 12,897,000 15,000,000
Total... 145,531,000

The provinces showed thus—

Crops, value Do. per acre
\$ gold \$

B. Ayres... 28,850,000 12.00
Sta. Fé... 28,438,000 17.30
Cordoba... 28,041,000 21.40
Entre Rios... 7,405,000 42.10
Mendoza... 17,403,000 35.10
San Juan... 12,315,000 44.00
Tucuman... 6,740,000 53.60
Corrientes... 2,026,000 22.50
San Luis... 4,099,000 34.40
Catamarca... 2,932,000 26.10
Salta... 2,414,000 23.60
Rioja... 1,254,000 22.40
Santiago... 1,713,000 33.60
Jujuy... 806,000 16.80
Territorios... 535,000 11.00
Total... 145,531,000 19.20

There are three or four points in which our tables differ widely from those of Mr. Fliess, who places the three provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé and Cordoba on a level as regards the value of their tillage products. The tables compare thus—

gold dollars

Fliess Handbook
B. Ayres... 28,850,000 33,000,000
Santa Fé... 28,438,000 33,000,000
Cordoba... 28,041,000 33,000,000
Sundries... 2,932,000 6,800,000
Total... 145,531,000 19.20

He estimates Alfalfa at \$2 sterling per acre, say \$10 gold, which is about 30 per cent of the value of wheat; but it requires 3 tons of the former to make one ton of the latter, so that the extreme value of Alfalfa ought not to be put at more than \$3 gold or \$15 sterling per acre. This would take nearly 10 million gold dollars off the above estimate. Moreover, we doubt very much that Cordoba grows even 1,000,000 tons of Alfalfa, which would be over 4 tons to the acre yearly, or double the average yield in Buenos Ayres.

He also estimates wheat at 408 gold or 82 sterling per ton, because in 1891 this was the price of wheat in Buenos Ayres. But we remember seeing Argentine wheat selling in Liverpool at less, and we cannot believe that the growers of wheat in Argentina have ever received on the spot much more than 25 gold per ton.

As regards grapes Mr. Fliess puts down the value of the crop for the Republic at 7,800,000, which is fully double the reality. We are practically agreed that the average crop is about 7,000,000. The average crop is found to be two tons per acre, and the price is (1008 currency) 30 gold dollars per ton; this would give a total crop of 440,000 tons, worth 4,400,000, instead of 7,800,000.

The principal differences between Mr. Fliess's and our estimates are shown thus—

Fliess Handbook
\$ gold \$

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Tobacco... 5,500 3,399,000
Sundries... 12,897,000 15,000,000
Total... 145,531,000

From a gentleman who has recently visited the colony we have the following particulars. The colony consists of 450 farms of 240 acres each; the ordinary selling price of a farm was £120 in 1880, and is now £300 or £500 currency. The population is about 3,200, of whom 2,500 are English, one priest, one office, 42 shops and 350 houses. The assessed value of the colony by the census of 1888 was \$330,000 sterling, but it is now much greater.

The colonists have made 235 miles of canal, at a cost of £40,000 sterling, which has been a great aid to agriculture. The length of fencing is 373 miles, representing a cost of £15,000. In June 1890 the data on the principal canal gave way under the weight of ice, but it has since been repaired.

Strange to say the colony suffers most from a plague of wild swans and ducks, especially the former, which destroy much grain. The wheat crop varies from 5,000 to 8,000 tons, some of which

Mr. William Pilling, Vice-President, has resigned on his leaving for Europe. Dr. H. S. W. Goodhue, Messrs Webster, Atherton, J. Monteith Drysdale, and John Skinner retire by rotation, and Dr. Hiron and Messrs E. W. Darmer and E. Reyland (substitutes).

The revenue and expenditure for the year ended August 31st 1892 compared with the preceding year thus—

1891 1892
Income... 4,016 4,719
Expenses... 10,771 11,577

The balance sheet for Aug. 31st 1892 may be condensed thus—

Assets \$ currency
Books and furniture... 11,880
Investments and cash... 6,919
Subscriptions to collect... 414
Total... 19,203

Building fund... 3,333
Capital account... 13,432
Sundries... 2,433
Total... 19,203

Liabilities... 19,203

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

A telegram received yesterday from Santiago states that the town presents a mournful aspect. There are very few people in the streets, which are guarded by "pasanos" in military or semi-military dress, armed with Remington rifles. The plaza looks like a "corral," the Calidillo is full of soldiers, whose wives cover milk and make "asados" in the very pail. In fact, the whole place looks disorganized. In the meantime the Rojas are arming and it was reported yesterday that 10 armed men had arrived from Santa Fé under an army officer to reinforce the forces headed by the brothers Ruiz, who are the most prominent of Rojas's partisans. Of course all business is at a standstill in Santiago, and the price of wheat is falling. The price of wheat is falling. The price of wheat is falling.

Next morning at 8 o'clock Engracia May descended the staircase and found at the foot of the Melville, her steward, in grief and wringing his hands. She said "Good Melville, please to lament. You shall see the end of Mary Stuart's troubles."

The Queen seated herself on a stool prepared for her. On her right stood the Earl of Shaftesbury, who had been the first to greet her. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who had been the first to greet her. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who had been the first to greet her.

On Friday morning, October 21st, at 10 o'clock, the Argentine Republic arrived in a special train with two guards, and all went well as far as Cosquín. It must be understood that all the week we have had very heavy rains, night and day, and consequently the country was in a very flooded condition. Some of the bridges over the line to the north, namely beyond Cosquín, the line takes a sharp curve to the right through an earth cutting some twenty feet deep and on a down grade. The engineer-driver suddenly gave the line to the very moist condition, with considerable water on each side; he put on the brakes at once, but it was too late; the train, two closed coaches and the engine, smashed the rails, and sunk heavily in the mud. Most fortunately no coach was overturned and no one hurt.

